

man is called "Colonel." After running the scale of political preference he settled down to a life of lucrative business activity in his home city of Oswego. He is the vice-president of the First National Bank there and secretary of the Oswego Water Company. But the duties of his responsible positions have not prevented his continuing in active political life, although no longer seeking the minor leaves and fishes. As the acknowledged Republican boss of the county he sought an assured appointment as a member of the Consolidated Commission, which now not only controls the fish and game interests of the State, but also the great Adirondack forest preserve.

VERY DESIRABLE JOB.

Only the unsophisticated in public or private life look upon this as an unimportant position. The forestry end of the commission recently entered into a contract by which the State became pledged to buy 80,000 acres of land from Dr. Webb as an addition to the State Park at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, although the seller retained nearly all the valuable water rights and the privilege of lumbering the territory. The lumbering interests of the State are practically under the control of the Commission, and those of the hunter and fisherman as well. On this commission Mr. Lyman made a record by getting rid of the Democratic secretary and making him turn over something like \$10,000 at the outset, with the prospect of getting \$7,000 more before the accounts were finally settled. In short, Commissioner Lyman has been the active spirit of the Board in spite of the jealousy of his colleagues.

He was suggested early in the excise game by Mr. Platt as a good man for Governor, Morton to consider. This was about the time that the Governor had begun to discuss the advisability of appointing ex-Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, the present deputy superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction, to the Commission. Then a "field" was sprung on the public view. Edmund Dunn, of Binghamton; Lawyer Colburn, of Binghamton; Lawyer Parkhurst, ex-Senator Hendricks, of Syracuse, and a dozen others, were suggested. The Governor announced that he did not care to appoint any prominent representative of the Republican machine. He also stated, because the measure salary of \$5,000 attached to the commissionership could not insure the selection of the high class man that he desired for this important place. The names originally suggested dropped out one by one. Mr. Lyman was left. The Hendricks and Mr. Lyman were left. The Syracuse banker positively declined all overtures looking to his acceptance of the office. He has higher aspirations for party honors, and did not see that the position of chief of the new Liquor Tax Bureau exactly led that way.

Vedder's Rise and Fall.

Suddenly, and without warning the name of ex-Senator Commodore P. Vedder was sprung on the Governor. It had been announced that the Governor had made up his mind to appoint Mr. Lyman as the most available man for the place, but this statement was denied from the Executive Chamber. "This morning a flood of endorsements for the Vedder boom poured into the Executive Chamber. The Governor appeared to be amazed. Mr. Vedder's lieutenant gleefully announced that there was a three name list from ex-Senator Fassett among them, and that was one of the strongest in the room."

There were also asserted to be commendatory letters from no less personages than Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Thomas C. Platt, and Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn; Senator Higgins, of the district, which Mr. Vedder formerly represented; State Treasurer Colvin and several other statesmen of weight in their respective localities, were also announced as enthusiastically in favor of the Vedder appointment. As late as 4 o'clock this afternoon it was asserted by the Vedder men that he would be the successful candidate after all.

But an hour later, just as the Governor was about to leave the Executive Chamber, an announcement was made by Senator Statham that Mr. Lyman had been decided upon. The Vedder contingent seemed to be dazed at this. They had prepared a typewritten history of their candidate, setting forth his early struggles as a driver on the canal, farmer, schoolmaster, soldier, lawyer, and legislator, his long service in both branches of the law-making body, and finally his triumphs in the business world as an organizer of successful companies in New York City.

A few of the practical politicians smiled knowingly when the choice of the Governor was announced. They did not care to say anything for publication, but they did not hesitate to whisper to each other some remarks which sounded very much like "Bumco." In private conversation they more than hinted that Mr. Lyman had been the choice of "Boss" Platt from the start, and that the endorsements obtained for the Vedder boom were part of a shrewd scheme to "take the curse off" one of the strongest machine appointments ever made.

"Look at the Fassett end," declared one enthusiastic Platt man. "That was easy; Fassett would have scorned to be chosen to knock out Parkhurst, whom he feared might take the place. The other places were just as easy, for Vedder had been a bright light in the Constitutional Convention with them and they had forgotten the old legislative record."

Too Much in Evidence.

A rumor from the Executive Chamber, considerably later than the intimation of the appointment, was to the effect that if Mr. Vedder had been less in evidence in the law-making body, he would have had better chances for obtaining this plum in the Governor's gift.

It was hinted that some of the stories about the old days when Vedder, Choate, Root, and the late George Z. Erwin were the "big four" of the Senate, had been told to the Governor, and that he had utterly failed to appreciate their humor. However, be this as it may, it is certain that the appointment of Mr. Lyman has been made at the head of the new excise machine, which consists of chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, which went into force March 23, 1896, and which is enforced and observed in all its particulars and details.

"A copy of the opinion of Francis M. Scott relative to this law is here, with forwards to you for your information, in connection with a copy of said law which you have already received from me for your guidance for the performance of your duty with respect to this precinct."

"You will it once proceed to enforce in your precinct in a thoroughly effective manner all the provisions of the law in question that require to be by the police and tax collector."

The big audience smiled audibly, and the routine work of the Senate went on without a ripple.

Mr. Lyman was an interested listener to the brief dialogue that followed his nomination one of the most important offices

in a political and business sense, in the State. He stood with his back to one of the big fireplaces, and his impassive face showed no sign either then or when he subsequently received the congratulations of several of the Senators. When asked when he would enter upon his duties, he said:

"Just as soon as I am confirmed."

In reply to other questions, he said: "I believe in the new Excise law thoroughly, and shall carry out its provisions to the letter. I did not seek this appointment, but am willing to undertake the work for the good of my party."

Willingly to Break His Back.

In private conversation he remarked afterward: "This is a big task, and likely to break the back of any man who takes hold of it."

Senator Raines, the author of the new law, is a warm personal friend of Mr. Lyman. When asked for an opinion as to the appointment he said: "It suits me perfectly. There could not have been a better one made."

At the opening of the session Senator Daley put in the bill to correct an error in the new Excise law. It inserts the word "city" in the section relative to wholesalers in places containing less than 10,000 and more than 5,000 population. Senator Higgins and Senator Raines both said to-night that this bill is unnecessary, as the law contains provisions that cover the complaint that has been made as to the error. From this it would seem that the Republicans do not intend to let any amendment out of committee that will open up a further discussion of the demerits of the new Excise law. They are evidently determined to keep the law unchanged, even as to manifest errors, and do not propose to have any further public debate on the subject of liquor legislation this session.

Senator Stranahan, of Oswego, set at rest the ridiculous stories that Mr. Lyman's appointment is obvious to Mr. Platt. "I don't see why it should be," said Mr. Stranahan. "Mr. Lyman has been for years the organization leader in Oswego County. I should think Mr. Platt would be rather pleased at the appointment."

In answer to the question as to who were behind Mr. Lyman, Senator Stranahan said: "Governor Morton has known Mr. Lyman for some years. Five or six Senators went to the Governor and told him that Mr. Lyman was the very best man for the place. The Governor, I have reason to believe, was pleased at Mr. Lyman's course while a member of the Forestry Commission, and thought from what he had seen of Mr. Lyman that he would admirably fill the position. Mr. Lyman has a great task before him, and he knows it."

Few of the leading men on either side cared to discuss the appointment of the new Excise Commissioner at length to-night. What the Republicans said bore out fully the statement that the Governor has again allowed the party machine full sway. Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the upper house, said: "It is an excellent appointment. I understand that Mr. Lyman is thoroughly in accord with the organization. I have known him since we first met at the battle of Gettysburg."

Assemblyman O'Grady, leader of the Republicans in the House, said: "I know Mr. Lyman well. He is a first-class man, and Republican in every respect."

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, dismissed the subject quickly by remarking: "It is a machine nomination pure and simple. There is nothing else in it."

Assemblyman Stanchfield said: "I do not know Mr. Lyman, and I thought ex-Senator Vedder was to get the place. No doubt the Republican organization knows the man to be safe."

Assemblyman Kemper said: "The Governor evidently had to choose a Platt man, and had a hard task to get one best suited to the purpose."

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

John T. McDonough to be Commissioner of Statistics of Labor.

Albany, March 30.—The name of John T. McDonough, of Albany, was sent to the Senate to-day by Governor Morton as State Commissioner of Statistics of Labor to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Thomas J. Dowling, of Albany, Democrat.

Mr. McDonough is a practicing lawyer in Albany. He was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., about fifty-two years ago, and was educated at and graduated from St. John's College, Fordham. He has been a resident of Albany for twenty years. In 1891 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Supreme Court Justice in Albany County, but was defeated by Justice Herrick. In 1893 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention and in that body commanded the attention of his colleagues by the wide and varied knowledge which he displayed in relation to labor and the interests of the laboring masses.

The nomination of Mr. McDonough was referred to the Finance Committee. Commissioner Lyman will have the appointment of a deputy at a salary of \$4,000, a secretary at a salary of \$2,000, a financial clerk at a salary of \$1,800, three special deputies, one in New York at a salary of \$4,000, one in Brooklyn at \$3,000, and one in Buffalo at \$2,000; also the appointment of a clerk to each of the special deputies.

The Commissioner also has the appointment of sixty confidential agents for the various counties of the State at a salary of \$1,200 each, and may also appoint special attorneys to assist the confidential agents.

TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

Chief Conlin issues Peremptory Orders to Captains of Precincts Regarding Raines Law.

Chief of Police Conlin called the captains of all the precincts before him yesterday afternoon and spoke to them as follows:

"The law known as the Liquor Tax law, which consists of chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, which went into force March 23, 1896, and which is enforced and observed in all its particulars and details."

"A copy of the opinion of Francis M. Scott relative to this law is here, with forwards to you for your information, in connection with a copy of said law which you have already received from me for your guidance for the performance of your duty with respect to this precinct."

"You will it once proceed to enforce in your precinct in a thoroughly effective manner all the provisions of the law in question that require to be by the police and tax collector."

Chief of Police Conlin called the captains of all the precincts before him yesterday afternoon and spoke to them as follows:

case that may arise under it and the duties of your official position and those of your men may require."

TO TAKE AFFIDAVITS.

After his address to the precinct commanders Chief Conlin called their attention to the matter of taking affidavits as prescribed by the new law. A form of affidavit has been printed, and many of these were circulated among the various precincts last night, but it seems the forms, which were hastily prepared, are faulty in some respects and will have to undergo a few alterations.

Under the bi-partisan bill Chief Conlin informed the captains that the sergeants of the force have the power to administer the oath, and there will be no trouble arising on this score.

Chief Conlin described to the men the manner of filling in the affidavits and illustrated the method by filling in a blank form which was circulated among the captains for their inspection. The Chief called the captains' attention to section 4 of the new bill, which refers to existing licenses, and cautioned them to read it carefully.

President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker, who were present, stood alongside Chief Conlin's desk and assisted him in giving the directions. President Roosevelt read aloud section 4, and supplemented the Chief's remarks by saying it was necessary that every officer on the force should know that part of the law by heart.

Neither Chief Conlin nor the Commissioners made any reference to the operations of the new law as applied to clubs. At midnight Chief Conlin's orders were again read to the outgoing platoons in each station house, and the men were instructed to report at once all places where a full view of the interior could be obtained.

NO MORE FREE LUNCHES.

Free lunches in this city were officially swept off the counters in bar rooms by Chief Conlin's order at 3 o'clock last night. In addition to calling the attention of the captains to the various provisions of the new law, the Chief gave orders respecting free lunches and the removal of obstructions from windows and doorways of saloons.

He gave orders that free lunches must at once be abolished, and these orders were read out to the men in every station house in the city last night.

All saloon keepers were notified to remove the lunches and warned to have their changes and curtains cleaned during the prohibited hours so that an unobstructed view of the interiors of the saloons was afforded.

"We do not intend to take harsh measures," said Chief Conlin, "but the law must be enforced. It will not be necessary for you to insist on the wooden backings or stained glass in every window of a saloon being removed, so long as the interior of the saloon can be seen through any one window or aperture."

"The sense of the law in this respect is to prevent business being done, and so long as the interior of a saloon can be seen from any point outside, the object of the law is attained."

When asked later if arrests would be made at once, in compliance with his orders, free lunches were not removed, the Chief said:

"There is no alternative. Free lunches must go, or arrests will follow on the spot. I believe, however, that housekeepers in favor of doing away with free lunches, and we expect no opposition on that score. I think the big dealers, any way, will be glad to get rid of the lunches."

As soon as Captain Pickett, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, received Chief Conlin's order, he sent policemen to all the saloons and hotels in the precinct which served free lunches.

When told of the Chief's order, the proprietors in the majority of the saloons immediately cleared their lunch bars. The lunch counters in the Gilsey House, Imperial and Grand Hotel were also cleared as soon as the notice was received.

STRONG WILL ENFORCE IT.

The Mayor to Act on the Advice of Corporation Counsel Scott.

Mayor Strong will enforce the provisions of the Raines law on the lines laid down by Corporation Counsel Scott. The Mayor said yesterday:

"The Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion is the proper or legal interpretation of the law, and as such it will be enforced."

FEW VIOLATORS OF LAW.

The Smallest Number of Sunday Excise Arrests on Record.

There were fewer arrests for violation of the Sunday Excise law and fewer cases in the police courts yesterday than over within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of New York.

Only thirteen prisoners were brought before the Magistrates, as against thirty-eight the preceding week, and an average of 110 which marked the Monday mornings before the present police administration commenced the crusade against saloon doors.

The most curious case brought forward yesterday was that of J. W. O'illo, of No. 38 Mulberry street, who was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, on a charge of exposure and giving away beer.

In a back room on O'illo's premises, otherwise free from furniture, the generous liquor dealer had a big keg of beer on tap Sunday afternoon, from which he dispensed free drinks to his friends. Policemen Welgood, of the Elizabeth Street Station, popped in upon the merest suspicion, and although he was uproariously offered a sample of the liquor, he promptly cut short the festivities by arresting the host.

DEFENCE OF THE SALOON MAN.

Yesterday, in court, Lawyer Racey, who appeared for O'illo, claimed that the beer had been bought on Saturday, and that his client had a perfect right to entertain his friends in his own way. Magistrate Wentworth held O'illo in \$50 bail.

Michael J. Callahan's saloon at No. 103 Park row again managed to come into prominence. Michael Connell, the barkeeper, was charged with having liquor exposed and for sale. Examination was waived in the Centre Street Court and Connell was held in \$100 for trial.

In Jefferson Market Court only two cases of excise violation came up for hearing. Thomas Lenahan, of No. 288 Ninth avenue, made no defence to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday and was held in \$100 for trial.

Joseph Kelly, bartender in a saloon at No. 170 Seventh avenue, was discharged on account of insufficient evidence of excise violation.

The saloon of Michael Connolly, at No. 53 Mason street, was one of those raided. Detective J. C. Henrich, of the Centre Street Station, entering and gaining evidence of excise law violations. Connolly yesterday waived ex-

amination in Centre Street Court, and was held in \$100 for trial.

Thomas Burgett, bartender for Michael Hines, at No. 34 Madison street, was discharged in the same court. Magistrate Wentworth, hotly remarking that complaints should not be taken unless something more specific could be charged.

HAMPER THE OFFICERS.

Mr. Unger Thinks Old Cases Should Be Cleared Away.

Assistant District-Attorney Unger, speaking of the bill to be introduced in the Assembly authorizing the District-Attorneys of every county to clear the dockets of all old violations of the Excise law, said that should this be done it would to a large extent release the District-Attorney's office of one of the greatest inconveniences it had to deal with.

"During the year 1895," said Mr. Unger, "there were forty-five hundred complaints of excise violations lodged in the District-Attorney's office. Not more than five hundred of them have been disposed of, leaving four thousand cases to be passed upon by the Grand Jury. The preceding year, 1894, was equally prolific of these violations, and the great majority of those cases as well as yet undetermined, making in all about eight thousand cases to be considered by the Grand Jury."

"Something will have to be done to secure a disposition of all these cases, for so long as they remain upon the dockets the District-Attorney's office will remain clogged."

RIDICULED THE LAW.

Remarkable Display Made in a Nassau Street Saloon.

Business men hurrying through Nassau street yesterday at the noon hour stopped to read a big sign in front of Grassmuck's saloon at No. 120, which announced in letters of crimson that "the Notorious Raines Lunch" was free inside. Many of them went inside. This is what they saw:

The lunch counter, which usually bore a profusion of provisions, was most artistically robed in black and white. A big wreath of immortelles bore the dates "1896" and in the center was a skull. A placard underneath this read, "Gone, but Not Forgotten."

Small signs in imitation of lunch cards announced the menu thus: "Soup a la Raines," "Free Lunch a la Platt," "Strong Onions," "Roast Morton," "Teddy Stew" and "Fricassee a la Raines."

Three burning candles, fringed with black, surrounded an immense turnip cut into a face. Two cranberries had been punctured in various places, and the holes had been tarred out and reddened, and the top, called "Roosevelt Whistling Teeth," was under the nose. The head was set in a bowl of cut cabbage and labelled "The Teeth that Chew the Lunch."

HARVEST FOR BONDSMEN.

Security Companies Fighting for Liquor Men's Business.

The Raines law has opened a valuable and almost entirely new field for the operations of security companies. A number of these companies are already at work to secure all they can of the new business.

One of these companies went so far Saturday as to ask the Board of Excise for a complete list of liquor license holders, together with the names of the bondsmen for each license. The request was refused.

When Commissioner Harbinger was asked why the list had been refused, he said: "These security people only want the list for business purposes—to make money out of it—and we don't know whether the saloon keepers want the names of themselves and bondsmen given to these companies or not. If a saloon keeper wants a bondsman he knows where to get one. Another thing is, if we gave this list to one company, we would have to give it to all of them."

The report is at the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was a bidder for saloon-keeper bond business was not denied by Manager Henry B. Platt yesterday. Mr. Platt is a son of Thomas C. Platt, and connected with him in the management of the company is Charles Raines, son of the author of the Excise bill. Mr. Platt said:

"There is no secret about our being anxious to secure all of this saloon bond business that we can. But that there is any political influence back of us, because I and Senator Raines's son are interested in the company, is ridiculous. Both Mr. Raines and myself were in this company before the Raines bill was ever thought of. With regard to security companies going on saloon keepers' bonds, the law is no different now from what it was a year ago, except that the bonds are larger and make the risks worth more to the sureties."

It is estimated that a 3 per cent premium on saloon men's bonds will amount to nearly \$500,000 annually. This is what the security companies are fighting for.

BIG CHANGE IN BROOKLYN.

Few Drunken Men Arrested—Complaints Against Saloon Keepers.

A comparison of the police records of arrests and excise complaints of Sunday last, with the same Sunday in 1895 reveals that Brooklyn has been revolutionized in a day.

The following table shows how differently things are now than they were a year ago:

Sunday, March 31, 1895, arrests for intoxication 90
Arrests for violation of the Sunday excise law 8000
Sunday, March 29, 1896, arrests for intoxication 28
Arrests for violation of the Sunday excise law 25

The number of persons arrested for intoxication a year ago was at the rate of 11-14 persons to every one arrested last Sunday.

THE EFFECT IN BROOKLYN.

Views of Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey.

Leonard R. Welles, Commissioner of Police and chairman of the Board of Excise of Brooklyn, was asked yesterday for his written opinion on how the new Raines law was enforced in Brooklyn Sunday, and what effect the law would produce. He dictated the following:

The directions to the captains to inform as

loosened in the city in relation to enforcement of the Raines law, which, under the ruling of the District-Attorney's office, was to be enforced, were given about the last of Saturday morning, and included these provisions of the law: The exposure of the interior of the premises or removal of shades or other obstructions from the doors and windows; the abolishing of the free lunch, and the locking of all doors from the entrances or rear entrances.

As there were nearly 5,000 saloons to notify of the provisions by 12 o'clock Saturday night, it was manifestly impossible for all the saloon keepers to strictly comply with the order, as very many of the saloons on account of ground glass doors and windows could not in the limited time given them conform to that direction. The captains had instructions to report all saloons which did not conform to this order, and the result is that nearly 300 saloons were reported as not complying with that provision. A rough analysis of these complaints would indicate that 50 per cent or over were simply a matter of neglect, which was unavoidable. The remaining 10 per cent can be assumed to be those indifferent as to the continuance of a license after the last of May or a disposition to openly defy the authorities.

The treatment of these cases rests with the District-Attorney, and it is safe to assume that his judgment will be based on the facts as above stated. The conclusion is that the majority of saloon keepers have willingly complied with the provisions of the law.

In my judgment, the reduction in the number of saloons in at least 40 per cent, provided the amendments now under discussion at Albany are not passed regarding the ale and beer license. The Raines law is law easy of enforcement. The work of the police can be done from the street. It does not involve any spy system or the detaching of the police force to secure evidence.

William J. McKelvey, Superintendent of the Brooklyn police, writes as follows:

The law was pretty thoroughly enforced. We had 288 complaints. We find that the great majority of them are technical—people whose store fronts were in such a condition that they could not be changed in time in consequence of the short notice received. Hereafter they will have no such excuse to offer. I am inclined to think that while there may be a great many people who will feel the effects and hardships of the law, the enforcement of it generally will in the end be a great benefit to the working people. I know from my experience as a police captain in command of a precinct, having been appealed to frequently by the wives of workingmen, who complained that their husbands spent their week's earnings Saturday nights and Sundays, leaving their families almost destitute of the common necessities of life.

In that respect and many others it will benefit these people. In the matter of subterfuges, it might apply in the case of yesterday, but now having had a sufficient time in which to conform to the law during the present week, they can indulge in no excusable subterfuges hereafter.

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THE LAW IN NEW YORK.

It Will Kill About 2,000 Licenses and Increase Revenue by \$1,900,000.

This is a classified list of the licenses now existing in New York City, and the probable number out of business in each class.

No. licenses issued year Probably ending Dec. 31, 1895, affected.

Class 1—Hotel & Saloon, 283, 15
Class 2—Grade A, saloon liquor, 6,930
Class 2—Grade B, restaurant, 1,000

Class 3—Ale and beer, 448, 75
Class 4—Storekeepers, 1,071, 500
Class 5—Druggists, 15, 3
Class 6—Permitting sale, between 1 and 5 a. m., 42, 42

Total 2,088

The estimate of the number of saloons which will be driven out of business was made for the Journal by William H. Corie, the secretary of the Excise Board.

The following is a complete list of all places affected by the act which will be driven out of business as "additional licenses," permitting the sale of liquor between the hours of 1 a. m. and 5 a. m. The majority of these licenses are held by the owners of ball rooms and similar places, where amusement or pleasure is continued after excise hours.

Charles Blumberg, No. 36 East Fourth street; Louis D. Schneider, No. 158 Third avenue; Henry Krengel, No. 145 East Fourteenth street; Babette J. Fleiss, No. 217 Amsterdam avenue; Charles Jungst, No. 2360 Amsterdam avenue; George W. Sauer, No. 2925 Eighth avenue; Walter Platz, No. 742 St. Ann's avenue; George H. Lunderman Cor., White Plains avenue and Nineteenth street; Nathan Neustad, No. 214 Broome street; Samuel Goldstein, No. 4 Orchard street; Herman Silver, No. 2478 Second avenue; Otto Metz, No. 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street; Louis Harris, No. 201 East Eighty-sixth street; Louis Mann, No. 72 West One Hundred and Seventh street; Max Hirsch, No. 141 Broadway; Samuel L. Terhune, No. 723 Sixth avenue; Madison Square Garden Company; Limbort R. Mantoux, Nos. 410-434 Lexington avenue (Grand Central Palace); Joseph Fernandez, No. 142 East Fifty-first street; Gustav Janaker, No. 203 East Fifty-fifth street; Michael Heuman, No. 145 East Fifty-eighth street; Edward Ferrero, No. 52 East Fifty-ninth street; Louis L. Goldstein, No. 160 East Thirty-fourth street; Joseph Huber, No. 342 West Forty-fourth street; Judson Sansé, No. 201 West Fifty-second street; Christian A. Wolf, No. 883 Seventh avenue; John Stimmler, No. 201 East Fifty-fifth street; John Brech, No. 28 East Houston street; Charles Goldstein, No. 221 East Eleventh street; Edwin Hofz, No. 12 St. Mark's place; Henry H. Kaplan, No. 69 St. Mark's place; Charlotte Gotthelmer, No. 23 St. Mark's place; New York Turn Verein, No. 17 East Third street; William Urbach, No. 3690 Third avenue.

All of these extra licenses are killed by the Raines law. Thus such places as Madison Square Garden will suffer. No liquor can be sold